



Patient Education April 2004

1: Ann R Coll Surg Engl. 2004 Jan;86(1):73.

Comment on:

Ann R Coll Surg Engl. 2003 Jan;85(1):44-6.

Finding the best from the rest: evaluation of the quality of patient information on the Internet.

Knight T.

Publication Types:

Comment

Letter

PMID: 15032221 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2: Arthritis Rheum. 2004 Mar;50(3):1012-3; author reply 1013.

Comment on:

Arthritis Rheum. 2003 Aug;48(8):2207-13.

What are the real effects of arthritis self-management education programs on pain and disability? Comment on the article by Warsi et al.

Taal E, Riemsma RP, Kirwan JR, Rasker JJ.

Publication Types:

Comment

Letter

PMID: 15022351 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

3: Clin Radiol. 2004 Mar;59(3):246-52.

The consent process in interventional radiology: the role of specialist nurses.

Davies L, Laasch HU, Wilbraham L, Marriott A, England RE, Martin DF.

Academic Department of Gastrointestinal Radiology, South Manchester University Hospitals NHS Trust, Preston, UK.

AIMS: To evaluate the impact of patient education by specialist nurses on patients' understanding of interventional procedures, their anxiety levels and satisfaction with the given information. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Sixty patients

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attending the radiology department for gastrointestinal interventional procedures were interviewed. Patients were assessed using a combination of categorical and visual analogue scales. Parameters were assessed on admission and after additional information had been given by specialist nurses. After the procedure patients were asked to rate the quality of information given and their overall satisfaction. RESULTS: Four of the 60 patients were excluded due to a Mini Mental Test score of <7. Only 35 (62.5%) claimed to have been given information by the referring consultant. Fifty-three patients received additional information before formally giving consent, 50 (96.2%) from the specialist nurses. Patient anxiety before and after information did not significantly change [Formula: see text] but there was significant improvement in levels of satisfaction [Formula: see text] and perceived understanding [Formula: see text] Patients rated overall quality of information at an average of 9.2/10 and overall satisfaction was high (median=9.1/10). CONCLUSION: The use of specialist nurses to educate patients greatly increases patient understanding. The process of informed consent is improved and patient satisfaction is increased.

PMID: 15037136 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

4: Dermatol Nurs. 2004 Feb;16(1):68-70.
What's your assessment? Metastatic prostate cancer.

Behm AM, Aria N, Kauffman CL.

Department of Internal Medicine, Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, DC, USA.

Publication Types:

Case Reports

Review

Review, Tutorial

PMID: 15022508 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

5: Dermatol Nurs. 2004 Feb;16(1):89-90, 93, 100.
Topical vitamin D analogs.

Kieffer MA.

Calcipotriene offers a safe and effective option in the treatment of plaque psoriasis. It helps regulate the abnormal growth and production of keratinocytes, as well as has a number of effects on inflammation seen with psoriasis. When used as monotherapy or in combination with corticosteroids, it may help reduce the adverse effects seen with chronic steroid use. Calcipotriene is currently only indicated for plaque psoriasis; however, it has shown promise for use in a wide range of dermatologic conditions.

Publication Types:

Review

Review, Tutorial

PMID: 15022510 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

6: Dermatol Nurs. 2004 Feb;16(1):36, 39, 57.
Total skin electron beam therapy and cutaneous T-cell lymphoma: a clinical guide

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for patients and staff.
Reavely MM, Wilson LD.

Department of Therapeutic Radiology, Yale University School of Medicine, Yale New Haven Hospital, New Haven, CT, USA.

Total skin electron beam therapy (TSEBT) is a technically complicated treatment used in the management of mycosis fungoides (MF). A variety of technical and clinically oriented issues relating to TSEBT and its effects for patients with MF are reviewed.

PMID: 15022503 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

7: Diabetes Forecast. 2004 Mar;57(3):84-5.

A new and improved diabetes.org. Today, a click to www.diabetes.org delivers more than ever.

Birgfeld R.

PMID: 15017923 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

8: Geriatrics. 2004 Mar;59(3):19-22, 32-3.

Food-drug interactions: Careful drug selection and patient counseling can reduce the risk in older patients.

Leibovitch ER, Deamer RL, Sanderson LA.

Ventura County Medical Center, USA.

Older patients are at high risk for food-drug Interactions. These patients are commonly on multiple medications for chronic medical conditions. Age-related physiologic changes affecting drug absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion, as well as drug action occur in these patients, and this variability in drug action may be further potentiated by interactions with foods. The most prominent interactions involve drug absorption from the GI tract; however alterations in drug metabolism are also highly significant. Food-drug interactions have been reported amongst a wide range of therapeutic drug classes, including, but not limited to, cardiovascular, psychoactive, anti-infective, endocrinologic, gastrointestinal, and respiratory agents. Health care providers can prevent significant drug therapy-related morbidity by carefully selecting drugs for geriatric patients and thoroughly counseling these patients about drug interactions with the foods they eat.

Publication Types:

Review

Review, Tutorial

PMID: 15035576 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

9: Health (London). 2004 Jan;8(1):33-59.

Illness and Internet empowerment: writing and reading breast cancer in cyberspace.

Pitts V.

City University of New York, USA. vpitts231@cs.com

The Internet is now a site where women with breast cancer both read and write about the illness, and in doing so negotiate identity and definitions of situation in disembodied space. Cyberspace has been imagined as a liberatory realm where women can transgress gender roles, invent selves and create new forms of knowledge. This study explores the personal web pages of women with breast cancer with an interest in exploring the issue of 'cyber-agency' or empowerment in cyberspace. I suggest here that women's web pages might offer potentially critical opportunities for women's knowledge-making in relation to what are often highly political aspects of the body, gender and illness. However, the Internet is not an inherently empowering technology, and it can be a medium for affirming norms of femininity, consumerism, individualism and other powerful social messages.

Publication Types:

Review

Review, Tutorial

PMID: 15018717 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

10: Integr Cancer Ther. 2003 Sep;2(3):212-6.

A population-based survey of complementary and alternative medicine use in men recently diagnosed with prostate cancer.

Eng J, Ramsum D, Verhoef M, Guns E, Davison J, Gallagher R.

Tzu Chi Research Group, Vancouver, BC.

PURPOSE: To determine prevalence and patterns of use of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) among men recently diagnosed with prostate cancer. **STUDY DESIGN:** Men, diagnosed with prostate cancer over a 10-month period in British Columbia, Canada, were randomly selected to obtain a population-based sample. **METHODS:** Surveys, addressing patient demographics, types of CAM therapies, and CAM information resources utilized, reasons for use, and disclosure to physician(s), were mailed to 1108 men newly diagnosed with prostate cancer. A 42% response rate was obtained. **RESULTS:** Thirty-nine percent of patients used CAM therapies with the most common being herbal supplements (saw palmetto), vitamins (vitamin E), and minerals (selenium). The most common reasons given for choosing to use CAM therapies were to (1) boost the immune system and (2) prevent recurrence. The majority of men (58%) had told their physician(s) about their CAM use, but few utilized either their family physician (15%) or their oncologist (7%) as sources of CAM information. CAM users most commonly consulted friends or family (39%) or the Internet (19%) for information about CAM. CAM users were more likely than nonusers to delay (9%) or decline (4%) conventional treatment. Respondents who had never used CAM had typically never thought about it or did not have enough information about the treatments. **CONCLUSIONS:** More than one third of recently diagnosed prostate cancer patients utilize some form of CAM therapy, and the majority disclose their use to their physician(s). However, they tend to rely on anecdotal information for their CAM decision making. Dissemination of reliable CAM information is one key to helping men navigate this difficult arena.

PMID: 15035882 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

11: Issue Brief Cent Medicare Educ. 2004;5(2):1-6.

Dual eligibles.

Nemore P.

Center for Medicare Advocacy, Inc., USA.

Dual enrollees in Medicare and Medicaid are among the poorest, sickest and highest users of health-care services in the United States. Yet they face numerous difficulties in coordinating benefits between these programs. In this brief we look at who the dual enrollees are and offer tips as to how you can help your clients maximize their benefits.

PMID: 15053007 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

12: J Dent Educ. 2004 Mar;68(3):361-9.

Development and evaluation of an interactive tobacco cessation CD-ROM educational program for dental students.

Gordon JS, Severson HH, Seeley JR, Christiansen S.

Deschutes Research, Inc. and Oregon Research Institute, Eugene 97401, USA.
judith@ori.org

Dentists and dental hygienists can be effective in providing advice and brief counseling to tobacco-using patients. However, lack of training in effective interventions is a barrier to incorporating tobacco cessation interventions into routine practice. After we developed and evaluated an interactive CD-ROM tobacco cessation training program, we evaluated the effect of using the program on the knowledge level and attitudes of forty-seven third-year dental students and thirty dental hygiene students and also obtained their opinions of program quality and utility. Significant change was observed from pre- to post-intervention ($t(46) = -11.62, p < .001$; Cohen's $d = 1.36$). Program use was strongly related to change in the measure of tobacco cessation knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs (semi-partial $r = .57, p < .001$). In addition, participants rated the program highly on measures of satisfaction. The results of our evaluation provide strong support for the efficacy of the program with dental and dental hygiene students. An interactive educational program such as the one reported herein could be a useful tool for enabling dental professionals to obtain the skills necessary to help their patients quit using tobacco.

Publication Types:

Evaluation Studies

PMID: 15038637 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

13: J Dent Educ. 2004 Mar;68(3):370-7.

A comparison of health professions student attitudes regarding tobacco curricula and interventionist roles.

Fried JL, Reid BC, DeVore LE.

Dental Hygiene Program, Department of Health Promotion and Policy, School of Dentistry, University of Maryland, Baltimore 21201, USA.
jlf001@dental.umaryland.edu

Health care providers who feel prepared are more apt to assume tobacco interventionist roles; therefore, educational preparation is critical. A nonprobability sample of health professions students at an urban academic health center were asked to respond to a twenty-two-item survey eliciting demographic,

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behavioral, and tobacco-related attitudinal information. Frequency distributions were assessed with Pearson chi-square statistics. The overall response rate was 76.7 percent, and final sample size was 319. Current use of spit tobacco (ST) was 2.5 percent and current smoking 5.6 percent. In comparing current smokers to nonsmokers and current ST users to nonusers, we found that no differences in proportion agreeing with any of the five questions about attitudes and opinions were statistically significant at p-value 0.05. At least 70 percent of students from each of six health professions programs agreed it was their professional responsibility to help smokers quit, and at least 65 percent agreed to the same responsibility for helping ST users quit. The proportion agreeing that their programs had course content describing their role in helping patients quit tobacco use varied widely by program from 100 percent agreement among dental hygiene and pharmacy students to 14.6 percent of physical therapy students (p-value <0.001). When asked whether their program adequately prepared them to help smokers quit, agreement ranged from 100 percent among dental hygiene students to only 5.5 percent among physical therapy students (p-value <0.001). Almost 90 percent of dental hygiene students agreed that they were adequately trained to help ST users quit, but no other program had a percentage of agreement above 34 percent (p-value <0.001). Consistent and comprehensive multidisciplinary tobacco-related curricula could offer desirable standardization.

PMID: 15038638 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

14: J Nutr Elder. 2004;23(3):19-54.

Improving effectiveness of nutrition education resources for older adults.

Higgins MM, Barkley MC.

Dept. of Human Nutrition, Kansas State University, 202 Justin Hall, Manhattan, KS 66506, USA. mhiggins@humec.ksu.edu

This article discusses published reports and studies from the past decade that focused primarily on using written or other tangible nutrition educational resources with older adults, such as brief "handouts," newsletters, brochures, booklets, curricular lessons, board games, audiotapes and videotapes. Studies of health professionals' needs and desires for such materials are also reviewed. Thirteen articles, of which four were theory-based, were found. They are summarized in tables that include details regarding the educational resource(s) used; a description of the subjects and controls, if any; the evaluation methods used; and results obtained. Ten practical suggestions are offered to help educators select or develop more effective printed, audiotape, videotape and other tangible nutrition education resources appropriate for older adults. Much research remains to be done in this area. This article is one of a series of literature reviews of topics related to nutrition education for older adults.

Publication Types:

Review

Review, Tutorial

PMID: 15030160 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

15: J Nutr Elder. 2004;23(3):55-72.

Using a focus group approach to determine older adults' opinions and attitudes toward a nutrition education program.

Patacca D, Rosenbloom CA, Kicklighter JR, Ball M.

Gwinnett Medical Center, Atlanta, GA, USA. denapatacca@hotmail.com

In order to determine older adults' (60+ years) attitudes and opinions toward a nutrition education program, six 45-minute focus groups were conducted. Twenty-eight congregate meal site participants in Atlanta, Georgia, participated in the focus group discussions. Questions addressed opinions toward nutrition education, reasons for participating, outcomes following the program, and suggestions for future programs. Participants generally responded positively toward nutrition education, but viewed foods as "good" or "bad," and nutrition guidelines as "rules" or "orders." A predominant theme to surface was that these older adults were interested in receiving disease specific nutrition information, including handouts and goal setting activities.
PMID: 15030161 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

16: Nurs Educ Perspect. 2004 Jan-Feb;25(1):16-21.

Clinical education initiative in the community: caring for patients with congestive heart failure.

Wheeler EC, Plowfield L.

College of Health and Nursing Sciences, University of Delaware, Newark, USA.
ewheeler@udel.edu

With greater numbers of chronically ill clients cared for in their homes rather than in acute care hospitals, nursing schools need to create and implement innovative strategies for experiences in the community setting. A telephone intervention program was initiated in the last semester of the medical-surgical clinical course to promote the health of patients with congestive heart failure and provide meaningful community experiences for senior nursing students. Students' journals from this semester-long clinical experience were analyzed and showed outcome benefits to both patients and students.
PMID: 15017795 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

17: Prescrire Int. 2004 Feb;13(69):38-9.

"Medicamentation" of society: an example of social pharmacology.

[No authors listed]

PMID: 15055227 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]